

# PRESIDENT RECEIVES GREAT OVATION ON ARRIVAL IN LONDON; CHEERED BY 3,000,000 ON ROUTE TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE; BATTLESHIP FLEET OF TEN WELCOMED HOME IN SNOWSTORM

## DREADNOUGHTS PASS BEFORE DANIELS AND ANCHOR IN HUDSON

### Great Fighting Vessels Loom Out of Fog With Salute of Guns While Throngs on Harbor Flotilla Cheer the Gray Phantoms.

### WEATHER BALKS AIRCRAFT PLANS

Harbor Sirens Silent as Bands Aboard Warships Play "Star Spangled Banner" Passing the Statue of Liberty—Sailors Line Rails at Attention

The quietest naval pageant that ever was seen, except for the one that made it possible, was yesterday's triumphant return of the ten dreadnoughts which have represented American sea power in the tormented waters of Europe.

As on the morning one month and five days ago when the Germans, having come out of Kiel at last—"on a piece of string," Admiral Beatty said—surrendered to forty miles of Grand Fleet in the Firth of Forth, the homing ships of the United States traversed the harbor through weather distinctly Scottish.

The first snow of this strange winter beat down upon them from a sky that was all one cloud, without variety. Fog that beaded their fresh gray sides and battlements enveloped them and made them invisible to myriads of eager watchers on the shores. It was so dark when they cleft the Narrows that the Morse code of signal lanterns was substituted for one of the ordinary daytime means of communication, which is wiggling.

## 'HOBEY' BAKER KILLED IN FALL

### Famous Princeton Athlete Victim of Airplane Accident in France.

### WON NUMEROUS HONORS Brought Down Twelve Hun Machines—Singular Figure in Sport.

Capt. Hobart A. H. Baker of the United States Aviation Corps, the irrepressible "Hobey" of Princeton football and hockey fame, accidentally was killed in the fall of his plane at Toul, France, last Saturday. News of his death was received here yesterday by his friend Percy Payne in a cablegram from Capt. Francis N. Ingelhart, a member of Baker's air squadron, the Fourth Pursuit Group.

It was the unkind cut of fate that Baker should go unscathed through many desperate air duels during the war only to meet his death after the cessation of hostilities and in the last night he was to have made before leaving for home. Papers ordering the aviator to return to America at once were found in his pocket when his body was picked up.

Baker will be buried in France beside two other famous American aviators who gave their lives for their country—Lufbery and Putnam.

The nerve, daring and unerring skill that Baker displayed on ice and gridiron in his college days he carried with him in his conquest of the air and his advancement in the aviation service was rapid. Hobey entered the service in May, 1917. On account of his previous airplane experience he was among the first aviators sent to France after this country entered the war. By the end of the year he had won the coveted "Trophée de l'aviation" and the French aviators, his superb marksmanship gaining him the title.

Baker and Edwin M. Post, Jr., of this city were the first two United States aviators to be brevetted from the highest schools of France. They were inseparable friends from boyhood. They came together at St. Paul School at Concord, N. H., and at Princeton. Together they became graduates of "pilots de chasse" from Avord, Pau and Cazaux. The two stood head and shoulders above the others in the first assignment of American aviators at the French air schools and were the only two to go through the high and intensive training.

Baker Goes to Front.

It was not until they had been graduated from the French air schools that Baker and Post became

Continued on Sixth Page.

## HOUSES OPPOSE OWNERSHIP OF ROADS BY U. S.

### Majority of Congressmen Favor Broadening Regulations.

### CONSERVATIVES SCARCE

### Committee to Begin Framing Policies Immediately After January 2.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—With the resumption of regular business in Congress January 2 the first move will be made toward solving the railroad problem. President Wilson in his address December 2 said it was for Congress to decide the permanent relations between the railroads, the Government and the holders of railroad securities.

The suggestion frequently heard here of late that there is a serious movement in Capitol circles looking toward actual Government ownership can now be put down as untenable. The closest sort of an unofficial survey of the two houses reveals only a small element holding this view.

What actually exists is a large majority in both houses favorable to broadening to a considerable degree the Government powers of regulation, as administered more and more in late years by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The actual strength of this majority in which party lines are scarcely to be distinguished, is assuredly two-thirds of Congress. In the House the percentage may run considerably higher.

There exists in both houses a group of supporters of the programme of complete Government ownership, but it does not comprise more than 10 or at most 12 per cent. of the membership. In both houses there exists a group of ultra-conservatives who favor the return of the lines to private ownership and control with all possible celerity. This group is the least to be considered, for it is too small to figure in any compromise with either of the other groups or any combination which will be effective.

## German Profiteers' Loot Flies to Safety

MUNICH, Dec. 26.—The Munich Post prints to-day a charge that German war profiteers, unable otherwise to get their booty out of the country, have resorted to the use of airplanes. According to the newspaper several airplanes have taken securities of enormous value from Frankfurt to Switzerland. The Post urges the Government to seize capital where it is available, especially in banks.

## U. S. WARSHIPS ARE BOUND FOR THE BALTIC SEA

### Wilson Still Opposed to Plan for Russian Intervention.

### MIGHT MEAN NEW WAR

### Fearful That Anything But a Large Force Would Leave Bolsheviks Stronger.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 26.—The American Legation here was informed that American warships would arrive at Copenhagen probably Saturday. It was said they would remain here several days on their way into the Baltic Sea.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The question of intervention in Russia is looming up more and more as a matter which may have to be dealt with at the peace conference preliminaries. Reports received to-day at the State Department show that matters are rapidly going from bad to worse in Estonia, where the Bolsheviks are making great headway and threaten to expand their influence until it may become a disturbing factor in the Polish situation.

In face of these developments tentative plans have been drawn up for the despatch of five divisions of Allied and American troops from France to European Russia. One American division of approximately 27,500 men is included in this military arrangement, but action must await such time as the Allies and the United States can agree as to the wisdom of dispatching these troops.

French Favor Action.

Unless unforeseen circumstances arise it seems evident now that President Wilson will oppose military intervention in Russia. Much support is found for the President's view in Great Britain, but in France there is an inclination to favor decisive military action of sufficient scope at least to check the growing power of the Bolsheviks.

This latter view is supported by leading Russian spokesmen now in Paris and it is known that President Wilson has taken with him to England a direct request for Russian intervention on a large scale, which has been transmitted to Secretary Lansing by Ambassador Ruskhomoff following a conference with Prince Lvoff and others.

Those who favor intervention now believe that a few months of decisive military action against the Bolsheviks would completely break the back of this scourge and leave the Russian people free to take hold of their own affairs and begin the arduous task of restoring order and peace.

In this connection it is emphasized that the only power which the Bolsheviks now hold is being maintained by sheer brute force and that once decisive military defeat dissipated this force the rest would be comparatively easy.

It is added that Bolshevik power is slowly but surely spreading and that measures to check it are imperative.

Might Leave Reds Stronger.

The position taken by those against intervention now is that any military enterprise in Russia, unless it accomplish the reformation of a large scale invasion, would be merely a temporary remedy and would leave the Bolsheviks more powerful than ever once the foreign troops were withdrawn. It is argued that an expedition into Russia now would mean virtually another war and would require a long time to accomplish its ultimate object. It is regarded as more practical to let the Russians themselves find a means of ridding the country of Bolshevism. There is a large element in England which apparently favors letting the Russians take care of its own troubles, at least for the present.

Reports received by the State Department show an alarming increase of Bolshevik successes in Estonia. The Swedish Consul at Reval, the capital of Estonia, on the first of the railway communications to the Government "the situation is hopeless."

Small Estonian detachments, the consul says, have proved no match for the Bolshevik troops, which are armed with machine guns equipped with artillery. The Bolsheviks have cut the railway communications at Norder and Reval is doomed, the population preparing to flee.

Call for Tredwell's Release.

In connection with the wireless reports that the Bolsheviks have arrested American Consul Tredwell of Brooklyn, at Tashkent, Russian Turkistan, the State Department made the following statement:

"The State Department is exerting every effort to obtain the release of Roger Tredwell, the American Consul at Tashkent."

Danzig was occupied last week by Polish forces from France under command of Gen. Haller.

## U. S. SHIP BOARD IN WORLD DEAL

### Offices in London, Paris and Rome Will Route Boats to All Ports.

### FEDERAL FLEET'S TRADE

### France, Belgium and Italy Enthusiastic Over Plan.

### Hurley Says.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The United States Shipping Board has decided to create a permanent world organization for the purpose of handling the Government's trade fleet with the greatest effectiveness.

"We will open at once offices in London, Paris and Rome," said Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the board, to-day.

"From these centres," Mr. Hurley continued, "will be directed ten or twelve other offices, such as in Shanghai, Yokohama and Bombay in the east; Genoa in Italy; Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso and Rio Janeiro in South America; and at Rotterdam and Antwerp. Taken for example, vessels bringing supplies to Belgium or France. It is of the greatest importance that we have a quick turn around. It may be of advantage to reroute a vessel on this side to India or to South Africa."

"The London, Paris or Antwerp offices would have precise information and be able to consign a ship without delay for its most efficient use. The subordinate centres are essential properly to direct our national fleet. They will be managed by practical shipping men who will be assigned to their posts from the United States."

"There will be no interference with the War Department's handling of ships. The service of supply has really done its work admirably and we shall not have any change in that. Our business will be with the trade fleet."

"Director-General Rosier has received instructions to proceed at once to put the plan into effect. The French, Belgian and Italian Governments, it is understood, will welcome representatives in their capitals with whom they can deal direct."

## 1,071,300 FRENCHMEN DEAD IN WAR NOV. 1

### Total Losses, Including Missing, Foot Up 1,781,600.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Announcement was made in the Chamber of Deputies to-day by M. Abraz, Under-Secretary of State, that France's losses in officers and men killed in the war up to November 1 of the present year aggregated 1,071,300. Divided as follows: officers 31,300 and men 1,040,000.

The number of dead, prisoners and men missing was given as 426,000 officers and 1,739,000 men.

The men missing aggregated 3,000 officers and 311,000 men. The prisoners still living total 8,300 officers and 428,000 men.

## ITALY'S WAR LOSS 2,800,000.

500,000 Killed, 300,000 Disease Victims, Says Officer.

Italy's total losses in killed, wounded, dead of disease, disabled, missing and prisoners aggregated 2,800,000, according to Col. Ugo Pizzarello of the Italian army, who arrived here recently on a Government mission. He gave out figures yesterday amplifying an announcement made in Paris last Saturday by Salvatore Turilli, a former member of the Italian Cabinet, that Italy had lost 500,000 men in killed or dead of wounds in the war.

Disease took a toll of 300,000, he said, while the number of killed was 500,000 and the wounded, missing and prisoners 2,000,000.

## DANZIG IS ISOLATED.

### Communication Cut Off Since Occupation by Poles.

BERLIN, Dec. 25 (delayed).—Telephone communication between Berlin and Danzig has been interrupted since Tuesday evening. Attempts to communicate with the Baltic port by way of Posen have failed.

Danzig was occupied last week by Polish forces from France under command of Gen. Haller.

## REDS IN BERLIN SEIZE PRUSSIAN WAR MINISTRY

### Order Is Sent to Loyal Troops to Hold Themselves in Readiness.

### CRISIS IS IMMINENT

### Overthrow of Present Government Threatened by Spartacus Group.

BERLIN, Dec. 25 (delayed).—The editorial rooms and the publishing plant of the Socialist Vorwarts were seized and occupied at 10 o'clock to-night by members of the Spartacus group. Spartacus forces also seized the Prussian War Ministry.

At 11 o'clock the Government sent out a general order to the troops in Berlin to hold themselves in readiness. The impression appeared to prevail that the Spartacus group would make a general attempt Thursday to disrupt the present Government. It was announced by the Spartacus group to-night (Wednesday) that Dr. Liebknecht, their leader, would proclaim the overthrow of the Ebert Government to-morrow morning. During the last few days the Radical elements have threatened to suppress the Vorwarts because of its attacks on the revolutionary terrorists.

The Vorwarts building was invaded by a party with eighteen machine guns. After taking possession they issued hand bills on red paper under the caption Red Vorwarts. The chief of police in Berlin, Eichenhorn, who had sent police to protect the premises, appeared on the scene and assisted in the suppression of the majority Socialist organ.

Crisis for Ebert Government.

Political leaders in Berlin, including many who are not identified with the present Government, were disposed to believe that the Ebert-Hase Government was no longer intact, as the result of the happenings of Tuesday. The Independent Socialists held that Premier Ebert was responsible for the predicament into which the Government was forced Tuesday, when soldiers and sailors fought in the streets. They declare their representatives in the Government were not aware that Ebert had called on the troops in Potsdam under Liebknecht to oppose the sailors with armed force.

Other circles, which are opposed to the Government, allege that the Cabinet's compromise with the sailors amounted to an abject capitulation and was a victory for the radical elements and those opposing the calling of the National Assembly.

The organization of soldiers proposed to the Government ten days ago that it be authorized to organize a sailors' guard of 5,000 men, the Lokaltrotzger says it is informed. The suggestion was coupled with a demand for greatly increased wages and back pay to November 9. The Government, the paper adds, declined to entertain the proposition.

Trouble Provoked by Wells.

The cause of the fighting between soldiers and sailors and the Republican Guard in Berlin Monday and Tuesday (London reports about 100 persons were killed) was the decision of Otto Weis, the military commander in Berlin, to disband and pay off the greater number of naval reservists who had been doing guard duty at revolutionary headquarters since the outbreak of the revolution.

Opposition to the continued presence of the sailors grew from the front and the rear. It was finally announced that all except Weis finally announced that all except

## Troops Made Happy by Holiday Smokes

### PRIVATE E. L. HILM of Company 3, Mechanical Repair Shops 303, after indulging in SUN food smokes last Thanksgiving, wrote: "Your present was issued to-night, and as one of the fellows said, 'It brightens the few remaining years that we may be here.' Being a gift doubles the pleasure of the smoke."

## LUCKENBACH STEAMER AFIRE.

### Gasoline Laden Vessel Being Unloaded at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 25.—The steamship Luckenbach, chartered to sail to-morrow for France with troops and gasoline, caught fire late to-night at Pier 4, Locust Point.

Work on removing the cargo was begun by the United States Fire Pilot.

## American Medal for Gen. Fayolle.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Gen. Fayolle of the French army received recently the American Distinguished Service Medal. It was given by Col. Bentley Mott, who went to Kaiserlautern as Gen. Pershing's representative.

## "IN FLANDERS FIELDS."

The Greatest Poem of the War as a calendar for 1919 will be given by THE NEW YORK BRANCH next Sunday, Dec. 29.—Ad.

## ROYAL SALUTE FIRED FROM TOWER OF LONDON AND CHURCH BELLS PEAL AS FIRST AMERICAN PRESIDENT REACHES CHARING CROSS.

### WELCOMED BY KING AND PREMIER

### Addresses Multitude From Palace Balcony While Mrs. Wilson Waves Union Jack—Outriders and State Carriages Used in Pageant.

By LAURENCE HILLS.  
Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Great Britain extended the hand of hearty welcome to-day to the first American President who has visited these shores. It was such a welcome, reaching all the way from mid-Channel to the gates of Buckingham Palace, that it left President Wilson quite unable to express his feelings. It sprang from the common bond of kinship which the Presidential party felt the moment it landed on British soil.

Crowds of such tremendous size that they bewildered the distinguished visitors cheered themselves hoarse when the President arrived in London, the climax being reached in the scene before Buckingham Palace in the afternoon, when Mrs. Wilson led the cheering of the enormous multitude, waving the Union Jack. It is probable that nearly 3,000,000 persons participated in the welcome, more than 2,000,000 of them in London. The enthusiasm became so great that the President had to make a brief address of appreciation from a balcony of the palace.

Whatever may be the result of the peace conferences, there is no mistaking the evidence in to-day's demonstrations, beginning at Dover, that a new bond of sympathy between the two great English speaking nations has been created by the war and found expression to-day in a welcome that surpassed anything British hospitality has ever achieved before.

Many American sailors and soldiers are in London, but they were swallowed up in the huge crowd to-day except when they waved American flags and began cheering their President. Every time they cheered the British followed with a demonstration, showing the good feeling toward everything American. It was an American Jackie and a doughboy perched on the gateposts of Buckingham Palace that led the cheering there. The waving of American and British flags entwined was one of the most striking incidents of the day.

## PREMIER TO SEE WILSON TO-DAY

### First Conference Arranged for Buckingham Palace This Morning.

### LUNCHEON WILL FOLLOW

### Conversations Expected to Continue After the Guests Have Departed.

## President on the Bridge.

Standing on the bridge in a railroad car the President seemed entranced by the marine spectacle and asked many questions of Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, commanding the Dover patrol, who accompanied the British fleet. As the President entered Dover Harbor a Presidential salute (issued from the Cuckoo) the warship at anchor was manned and the crews upon the cliffs and the sea front began to cheer. The voyage across had been made in an hour and a quarter.

The President dined at the sea table, remarking laughingly to the reporters that it was time to put on dress uniform. Lined up on the pier were two companies of British sailors and Royal Marines, and waiting to welcome Mr. Wilson were the Duke of Connaught, Lord Reading, Major-General, Viscount Aldrich and Ambassador Davis. The band played the American national anthem and then

## Continued on Fourth Page.